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APPLICATION NO). F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/617,100	•	07/10/2003	Yutaka Banba	35848	1988
116	7590	12/20/2005		EXAMINER	
	& GORD		RIZK, SAMIR WADIE		
1801 EAST 9TH STREET SUITE 1200				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		44114-3108	2133		

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/617,100	BANBA, YUTAKA	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Sam Rizk	2133	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION B6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirr rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/10/3 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This 3) Since this application is in condition for allowant closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro		
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the or Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the original transfer or the original transfer of the original transfer of the original transfer of the original transfer or the	epted or b) objected to by the formula of the following of the held in abeyance. See it is required if the drawing (s) is object.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	4)		
23) A information Disclosure Statement(s) (P10-1449 of P10/SB/06) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/10/2003.			

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DETAILED ACTIONS

- Claims 1-13 have been submitted for examination
- Claims 1-13 have been rejected

Claim Objections

- 1. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities:
 - Claim 1 should recite: ".....performing different transmission line coding for each classes".

Appropriate correction is required.

2. Claims 8-13 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3 and 5-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kawahara et al. US patent no. 6434718 (Hereinafter Kawahara).

2. In regard to claim 1, Kawahara teaches,

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A transmission line coding method of performing transmission line
 coding per transmission frame having plurality compressed frame data,
 comprising the steps of

- grouping bits of said compressed frame data into plural classes
 according degree degradation of decoding quality in the presence of a transmission error; and
- performing different transmission line coding for each classes.

 (Note: Figure(s) 2A, 2B and 2C and Col. 3, line 28 and Col. 4 Lines (65-67) and Col. 5, lines (1-5) in Kawahara)
- 3. In regard to claim 2, Kawahara teaches;
 - A transmission line coding method according claim 1;
 - wherein the bits of said compressed frame data are grouped into at least three classes involving first class, second class of which the degree degradation of the decoding quality smaller than that of the first class and third class of which the degree degradation of the decoding quality is smaller than that of the second class, and
 - wherein first process "convolution coding and addition of CRC check codes" performed for bits classified as the first class (Note: Col. 4, lines (35-39) in Kawahara), second process "convolution coding only" is performed for bits classified as the second class (Note: Col. 4, lines (30-34) in Kawahara), and third process "no coding" (Note: Col.

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4, lines (42-46) in Kawahara) classified as the third class is performed for bits.

- 4. Claim 3 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 2.
- 5. In regard to claim 5, Kawahara teaches;
 - A transmission line decoding method, comprising the steps of:
 - decoding for transmission frames, which are encoded by way the
 transmission line coding method according to claim 1 in each plural
 classes grouped in descending order of the degree of degradation of
 decoding quality the presence of a transmission error; and
 subsequently canceling the grouping to restore performing different
 transmission line original information.

(Note: Fig. 3 and Col. 2, lines (52-65) in Kawahara).

- 6. In regard to claim 6. Kawahara teaches;
 - A transmission line decoding method, comprising the steps of;
 - decoding and CRC check process" for bits classified as first class, performing fifth process "Viterbi decoding and CRC check process" for bits classified as first class, performing fifth process "Viterbi decoding only" for bits classified as second class of which a degree of degradation of decoding quality is smaller that that of the first class, and performing sixth process "no decoding" for bits classified as third class degradation of which the degree of degradation of the decoding quality is smaller than that of the second class, wherein each bits are

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encoded by way of the transmission line coding method and according to claim 2; and

- subsequently canceling the grouping to restore original information.

(Note: Col 5, section (2) in its entirety in Kawahara)

- 7. Claim 7 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 6.
- 8. Claims 8,10 and 12 are rejected for the same reasons as claim 1.
- 9. Claims 9, 11, and 13 are rejected for the same reasons as claim 5.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

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Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawahara as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Vargo et al. US patent no. 6356545 (Hereinafter Vargo).

- 10. In regard to claim 4, Kawahara teaches substantially all the limitations in claim 1.However, Kawahara does not disclose the details of;
 - A transmission line coding method according claim 1
 - wherein said plurality compressed frame data audio compressed frame data, which split into two to six sub-bands, compressed by way of a sub-band ADPCM mode.

Vargo, in an analogous art, of an architecture permits dynamic packet-to-packet change in codec teaches Sub-band ADPCM speech coding (Note: Col. 8, lines (21-44) in Vargo).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kawahara with the teaching of Vargo to include details of the ADPCM Sub-band speech coding

This modification would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, because one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized the need to use the industry standard speech compression protocols.

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Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Sinha et al. US patent no. 6223324 teaches multiple program unequal error protection for digital audio broadcasting and other applications.
- Sinha et al. US patent no. 6931372 teaches joint multiple program coding for digital audio broadcasting and other applications
- Choi et al. US patent no. 6757860 teaches channel error protection implementable across network layers in a communication system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sam Rizk whose telephone number is (571) 272-8191. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Albert Decady can be reached on (571) 272-3819. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

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1/1/05

Sam Rizk, MSEE, ABD

Examiner

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